France is yet prepared for the exercise of universal is than of the party who searly overturned the republic in suffrage; but it cannot be doubted that the attempt ! accomplish the whole body of legislation required by thirty-five millions of people, by a single Assembly so elected, numbering seven hundred and fifty members, and sitting in rermanence, is an attempt beset with the gravest difficulties and perils. The subdivisions of the country—the departments, arondissements, and communes-have, indeed, some shadow of legislative and executive organization in their councals and prefects; but no attempt is made in the con- able to advance more freely in the path of progress and stitution to define the limits or prescribe the charac- civilization - to secure and augment the comfort of every ter of their authority; and these separate organiza- one by a more equitable division of burdens, and a gradual tions seem indeed their very essence to depend upon diminution of public expenditure and taxes; and also to enthe discretion of the President; for he may at pleasure | able every citizen to attain, without forther disturbances, a suspend the in inhers who compose them. It can more elevated and increasing degree of morality, of enlighthardly be doubted that this is the weak and vulnera- enment, and of personal comfort, by the successive and ble point of the whole system. There are no interior constant action of the institutions and laws. domestic legislatures to perform functions akin to those of our State governments. All depends upon | ble. the Central National Assembly; when that gets out of order, every thing is in confusion. There are no subsidiary independent political organizations to uphold public order. The only recourse is to some form of despotic and martial law, such as now prevails in Paris. We doubt whether any country in the world determined to make its own to be respected. It undertakes could adopt a republicanism like this without great no wars for the purpose of conquest, and never employs its

alone, or with his counsellers, he holds the whole the republic to the citizens. power of appointment. Through his ministers, who 7. Citizens must love their country, obey the republic, and may originate what bills he sees fit. His apno veto, further than a simple power to refer back to the Assembly any bill for reconsideration, which, if passed upon such reconsideration, must be promulga- 8. It is the duty of the republic to protect the citizen in higher courts and the councils of the departments.

morality, are all placed under the sway of the legisla- as follows the constitution of the republic: tive authority. The law is to see to it that all Frenchmen are brothers, and as such demean themselves The government meddles with everything. As the New York Evening Post well says, "it charges itself citizens. It is inalicable and imprescriptible. No individwith paying salaries to the ministers of religion, and ual, no fraction of the people can take to themselves the nue adequate to the purpose. To entitle them to the CHAPTER II. - RIGHTS OF CITIZENS - GUARANTEES BY wages of their profession, they must belong to a de- Art. 2. No one can be arrested or detained prisoner unnomination recognized by law. The National As- less according to the prescription of law. young, is also to be exercised only under the superin- be created under as y pretext, or by any name. tendence of the State. No school can be established Art, 5. The penalty of death for political off nees is of which the government is not to take charge."

hasty or ill-advised legislation, or upon the tyranny ing to France. has only to decree any measure a case of orgency, and from the State. even the precaution of such a delay is done away with. Art, 8. Citizens have the right of meeting and assemders. The Assembly, renewable every three years, ship. must represent the interests and feelings of the mass Art. 9. Teaching is free. The liberty of teaching is to of French estizens, or must yield at the next triennial be exercised according to the terms, capacity, and morality period to those who do. France, under this charter, determined by law, under the supervision and superintenis a democracy; but a democracy which seems to us dence of the State. This superintendence is to be extendorganism of legislation.

We copy the following opinions upon the subject the " leading journal" was pr bably never more in Ali titles of nobility, all distinctions of birth, class, or caste, the wrong than in its deprecation of the too great weakness of the French Executive :

XVI., and eight more in that anarchical interval which pre- demnity. coded the establishment of the consulate The consulate it- Art. 12 The confiscation of goods can never be re estabself was so fund-mentally changed by the appointment of lished. Bonaparte for life, that it may fairly be represented as sup-

It would be easy enough to depict the character of the new support. perpetual appeal to first principles has induced the decisions late. of the Assembly on the great questions of government and legislation, are recorded in phrases singularly laconic and sentent ous. But if any Englishman of practical habits, were one is to contribute according to his means and fortune. Frenchmen in any given case under the new constitution, it of law, ply. In the first place, the operation of the new code in all Indirect taxes may be for several years. the most important contingencies of every-day life, will be ver extensively modified, or rather will be altogether determined by the "organic laws," which still remain to be disconcerned with such unpractical and transcendental theories reditary tradition. of abstract polity, that their recognition scarcely involves Art. 19. The separation of powers is the first duty of any more serious results than would follow upon a national a free government. acceptance of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason. We are hartly warranted by experience, in concluding that under the code just now published, there will be any more real constitutional law in France, than there has been during these last power to a single assembly. eight months, when it has been commonly represented that

What is there, it may be asked, to correspond to our King, only and nobility, and a concentration of the triple functions in 900 for assemblies called together to revise the constione single legislative body, which is already condemned as tution, aristocratical and despotical by those men who brought its power to pass. In the place of a King, there is to be a President; who, or what, we shall be able to tell better next month; but the latest and most conspicuous incident of his act of voting shall be secret. office seems comprised in the provisions which are made for Art. 25. All Frenchmen aged 21, and in the enjoyment attainting him, under certain conditions, of high treason of their civil and political rights, are electors, without propagainst the people. The sole governing body of the land is erty conditions of any kind. constituted by popular election, in which the right of suffrage Art. 26. All electors are eligible to be elected without is indiscriminate and universal. This is one of the very few property, conditions, or reference to place of dwelling, who p ints in which the actual privileges of Frenchmen are patpubly advanced, and the estimation in which it is held, may be judged from the fact, that it seems to have lost all charms and political rights. whatever with its charm of novelty, and that, except under Art. 27. the electoral law will determine the causes encumstances of unusual excitement, little more than one- which may deprive a French citizen of the right of electhalf of the privileged electors condescend to avail themselves | ing or being elected. It will designate those citizens who, of the right which they overturned a government to win. after having exercised official functions in a department or The President is to be elected every four years; that is to territory, will not be eligible in those places. say, the very worst element of mischief in the American constitution, is to be borrowed, without the advantages it carries of a strong Executive. If France is to be governed tion is incompatible with the trust of a representative of after this plan, it will be governed by a House of Commons the people. No member of the Assembly can be nominachosen by the promiseuous and unreflecting votes of an en- ted or raised to public offices, receiving salary, and the aptire population, which a strong majority of desperadoes will pointment to which proceeds from the Executive, during

It is in the presence of this preposterous condition, coupled above dispositions are to be settled by the organic electoral as it will be, with such a state of the national finances and law. of the popular temper as would disorganize the best constiinted government of Europe, that we conceive all minor and particular regulations will be of little avail. We have no cable to assemblies elected for the revision of the cond ubt that the details of communal and muni i, al adminis- stitution, tration will be arranged with that tact, facility, and clever- Art. 30. The elections for representatives shall be by ness, for which the French people are so remarkable. All departments, and by ballot. The electors shall vote at the smaller wheels, of the machinery will, probably, be ad- the chief place of their district. But the district may siderable advantages in its discussions. It is true, that all experience teaches us to look upon the task it undertook as law. a together impracticable to human abilities. Such things, as Art. 31. The National Assembly is to be elected for the every person is aware, are not made by the hands or head of period of three years, to be then renewed entirely. Forb r had proceeded, like the American Congress, to engraft law shall be passed to fix the period of the new elections. merely such novelties as the emergency suggested upon an If no law is passed within the prescribed time, the elecold and tried stock, and if they had really confieed them- tors shall have full right to assemble and vote on the 30th

tween their situation and their sentiments to proceedings which their professions necessitated, though their hearts disapproved. They allowed those with whom they have no community of desires or hopes to proclaim a republic, and this morning's daily paper. We shall lay it before | they have been compelled, therefore, to parade themselves in the readers of our country edition as soon as possible. republican trappings before the eyes of Europe. Such modi-I's three main features are, first, that it establishes a fications and safeguards as repentance suggested, and opporgovernment based upon universal suffrage; secondly, tunity permitted, they have carefully applied, and we have that it confers all legislative power upon a single As- deniable conservation. But this fundamental inconsistency secorded in these columns successive examples of their unsemply; and thirdly, that it contains no trace what- of thought and action, must be utterly destructive of any forces for its defence, and have them at its order. useful work, and the new republican constitution is no more it may well be doubted whether the population of likely to asswer the views of the party who made it what it the endeavor to make it what it is not,

> Constitution of the French Republic, Voted by the National Assembly, in its citting of the 4th of November, 1848.

In the presence of God, and in the name of the French

people, the National Assembly proclaims ---1. France has constituted herself a republic. In adopting this form of government, her aim and object is to be

2. The French republic is democratic, one and indivisi-3. It recognizes rights and duties anterior to and supe-

rior to all positive laws. 4. Its principles are liberty, equality, fraternity. Its

basis and foundation is, family, labor, property, and public 5. It respects the nationality of foreign people, as it is

armies against the liberties of any people. The power of the French Executive is vast. Either | 6. Reciprocal duties bind the citizens to the republic and

may at any time take their places and be heard in the and defend it at the cost of their lives; share in the burdens Assembly, he possesses the imitative of legislation, of the State, according to their fortunes, provide for themselves, by their labor, the means of existence, and by their pointing power extends to the local judiciary, and he own forethought and care provide resources for the future. commissions even the justices of the peace. He has They must unite for the common good, and help each other in a brotherly manner, and aid to preserve the general order by obeying the moral and written laws which regulate society, both in families and individuals.

ted by him as law. He is checked principally by an his person, his family, his religion, his property, and his executive body appointed by the Assembly, and de- labor, and to place that education which is necessary to nominated the Council of State; but their power seems every man within the reach of every one. It is also its durather advisory than effectual against the executive tv. by brotherly assistance, to secure existence to the poor will. He can be brought to trial only before the and necessitous, either by procuring employment for them, High Court of Justice-a body constituted for the spe- | such as is within its power, and not beyond its resources, cial purpose by the Assembly, out of the judges of the or by giving relief to those who are not able to work, and

who have no family to help them. The Declaration of Rights which forms the first ar- In consideration of the performance of these duties, and ticle of the constitution, is remarkable chiefly for the for the guarantee of all these rights, the National Assemextension which it gives to the functions of govern- bly, faithful to the traditions handed down from the great ment. Religion, education, industry, and even social Assemblies which inaugurated the French republic, decree

CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER 1 .- OF SOVEREIGNTY. Art. 1. The sovereignty resides in the totality of French exercise of this sovereignty

sembly is to occupy itself with controversies concern- Art. 3. The dwelling of every person inhabiting the ing the expediency of admitting every newly intro- French soil is inviolable, and cannot be entered except acduced sect to the rank of a religion recognised by the cording to the forms and in the cases provided by the law. State, and every minister is to be a government sti- Art. 4. No one shall be removed from his natural pendiary. The profession of these who instruct the judges - no commissions or extraordinary tribunals shall

abolished. Desides all this, there is no effectual check upon Ait 6. Slavery cannot exist upon any territory belong-

of the majority over the minority. Bills must, indeed, Art. 7. Every one may freely profess his own religion in the ordinary course of legislation, be read three and is to receive from the State equal protection in the extimes, with an interval of five days between each suc- ercise of his worship. The ministers of the different relicessive reading. But the uniterity of the Assembly hereafter recognized by the law, or which may be

In a word, among the numerous and obvious de- bling peaceably and unarmed, in order to petition or manifects and dangers of this constitution, we discover but fest their thoughts by means of the press or otherwise. a single prominent conservative element. It bases The exescise of these rights is only limited by the rights or the whole government upon the support of the whole liberry of others, and by the interests of public safety. The people. It does away with privileged castes and or- press cannot in any circumstances be subject to censor-

without any exception whatever. Art. 10. All citizens are equally admissible to all pubfrom the London Times, with the single remark, that many and recording to the conclusive until after it has been approved ed, except after formal judgment rendered against them, merit, and according to the conditions determined by law. by the National Assembly.

are abolished forever. Art. 11. Property is inviolable; yet the state may de-There were six " constitutions"-that is to say, six seve- mand the sacrifice of property for public willity, legally esral accepted forms of civil government-under poor Louis tablished, and in consideration of a just and previous in-

Art. 13. The constitution guaranties to citizens the p ying two specimens to the catalogue. There was then that produgious development of the new principles which was trained the Empire, which again was materially modified in encourage the development of labor by gratuitous pri-1815, from its original form in 1804. In the interval-that is mary instruction; by professional education; by the to say, on the 4th of June, 1814-there was a brief revival equality of the connection between the employer and the of the old royalty of France, which was again restored and journeyman; by the establishment of savings institutions, confirmed after the events of Waterloo. This makes a score, and those of credit; by agricultural institutions; by voland no person, we presume, will deny that the days of July untary associations; and the establishment by the state, tute, and those whom their own families are not able to

work by reference to its published maxims, since, making Art. 14. The public debt is guarantied. Every consome at a emetal for that mystification of language which a tract and engagement made by the State is to be invio-

Art. 15. All taxes are for the common good. Every the delay allowed to laws of emergency. to inquire the position, privileges, or liabilities of individual Art 16. No tax can be made or levied except by force

would be extremely difficult to return any eatisfactory re- Art. 17. Direct taxation is only accorded for one year. CHAPTER 3 -OF PUBLIC BUTIES.

Art. 18. All public powers, whatever they may be, emcussed; and in the second place, many of its provisions are anate from the people. They cannot be delegated by he-

CHAPTER 4 .- OF THE LEGISLATIVE POWER. Art. 20. The French people delegate the legislative

Art. 21. The whole number of representatives shall be 750, including those from Algeria and the French col-

Lords, and Commons? There is an abolition of all royalty Art. 22. This number shall be raised to the total of

Art. 23. Population shall be the basis for election. Art. 24. Suffrage shall be direct and universal. The

are 25 years of age, and in the enjoyment of their civil

Art. 28. The exercise of any remunerating public functhe continuance of the legislature. Exceptions to the

one assembly or one generation. Yet if the French Cham- ty-five days, at least, before the end of the legislature, a

But they have been driven by the farcical contrade in be- Art. 32. The Assembly is permanent; yet it may ad- prosecution of them.

ty, will have the right to call together the Assembly in of the President of the republic, will settle the number and importance of the military the month succeeding his election. The Vice President ment.

scutatives, not of the department which elected them, but President shall be subjected to the same out as the Presi-

Art. 36. Their persons are inviolable. They cannot be month. tried, necused, or condemned, at any time, for opinions uttered within the Assembly, except when caught in the

Art. 37. They cannot be arrested for criminal offences, president

tion, which he must not refuse,

Nevertheless, the Assembly may form itself into a secret tives of the people. committee, on the call of a number of representatives, as Art. 74. The members of the Council of State shall only be carried by a vote of three-fourths of the Assembly. settled by the rules. Each member has the right of intro- not be liable to be dismissed from their office except | The number of votes in favor of this revision must be

ducing bills according to the form and rules. Att. 40 The presence of half the members and one dent. over is necessary to form a quorum.

of the case, the bill will have to go through the usual other powers and duties of the council. CHAPTER V .-- OF THE EXECUTIVE.

degree inclusive, be eligible for re-election after him, with- his assistants, and a municipal council.

or dismissal, or from any other cause, a President be elect- manner of appointing the mayors and their assistants. ed at any other period, his powers shall expire on the sec- Art. 79 The general councils and the municipal counord Sunday of the month of May, in the fourth year cils shall be elected by the direct vote of all citizens living past 10 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church on Sab- With a little industry, an editor might make money by making the following his election. The President shall be elected by in the department or district; each district shall elect one ballot, and by an absolute majority of votes, by the direct member of the general council; a special law shall regusuffrages of all the electors of the French departments and late the forms of election in the department of the Seine.

the votes cast, or unless he shall receive at least two mil- be held, after such dissolution. lions of votes, or if the conditions required by article 44 are not fulfilled, the National Assembly shall then elect Art. 81. Justice shall be awarded, gratis, in the name the President of the Republic by an absolute majority, of the French people. Their proceedings shall be puband by ballot, from among the five candidates who are ell- lic. except in cases where publicity may be detrimen- do whiskey; 15 hf bils do; 32 hds molasses; 10 do tar;

Art. 48. Before entering upon his functions the Presi- judgment. dent of the republic shall take an oath, in the presence of Art. 82. Trial by jury shall be continued in criminal the Assembly, according to the terms and tenor following: cases. "In presence of God, and before the French people, repre- Art. 83. The decision upon all political offences, and

Art. 49. He shall have the right to bring in bills by tion against private persons. his ministers in the National Assembly. He shall watch Art. 84. The jury alone shall decide upon the question over and secure the execution of the laws.

Art. 50. He shall dispose of the armed force, without the press. ever being able to command it in person.

cession any portion of the French soil or territory, nor bers of the court of accounts, shall be Those who wish to know what Human Magnetism is, in reality, sembly, nor shall be have the power in any manner, to system of candidateship or conditions hereafter to be regsuspend the laws, or the operation of the constitution and ulated by law,

Art, 52. He shall every year, pr. s at, by a message to President of the republic. inclined to govern too much, and with an unskilful ed to all the establishments of education and instruction, the National Assembly, an account of the general state of Art. 87. The judges of the first instance and of appeal, the affairs of the republic.

Art. 54. He shall watch over the defence of the State: procedures appointed by law.

the consent of the National Assembly. Art. 55. He shall have the pardoning power. But he prud hommes, and other special tribunals, shall retain shall not have the power to exercise this function until af- their present organization, and their present functions, unter he has taken the advice of the Council of State; gen- til the law shall decide otherwise. eral amnesties shall only be granted by a law passed for Art. 89. Conflicts of jurisdiction between courts shall

of Justice, shall only be able to be pardoned by the Na- be designated every three years; an equal number, by the Art. 56. The President of the republic shall promul- shall be under the presidentship of the minister of jusgate the laws in the name of the French people. Art. 57. Laws of emergency shall be promulgated after three days from their passage, and other laws after one

added another upon a new and attractive basis, which, after a longer, and, we will admit, a more promising trial than any of its predecessors, was finally superseded by those events of last February, which have ripened into the consummation last February, which have ripened into the consummation and to deserted children, to the sick, the aged, the desti
last February, which have ripened into the consummation and to deserted children, to the sick, the aged, the destilast February, which have ripened into the consummation and to deserted children, to the sick, the aged, the destilast February which have ripened into the consummation and to deserted children, to the sick, the aged, the destilast February which have ripened into the consummation and to deserted children, to the sick, the aged, the destilast February which have ripened into the consummation and the communes, of public works for the day when they were adopted and they were adopted and they were adopted and the quire a reconsideration of the law which has been passed. appeal or demur, or annulment, all accusations made by The Assembly shall then reconsider it, after which the resolution it may take upon the matter shall be final and de- public or his ministers. It shall likewise, in the same sizes.

finitive, and shall be transmitted to the President. In such way, try all cases of persons accused of crimes, attempts, a case the promu'gation of said law shall be made within or plots against the internal and external safety of the Art. 59. In default of the promulgation of laws by the trial. Except the case provided for in article 68, it shall President, within the periods fixed by the preceding arti-

cles, the President of the Assembly shall provide for their Assembly, which shall also designate the city in which

Art. 60. Envoys and ambassadors from foreign powers shall be accredited by the President of the republic. Art. 61. He shall preside at all national solemnities. Art. 62. He shall be lodged at the cost of the republic, and shall receive a salary of six hundred thousand francs of the high court. The five judges, who will sit regular-

tional Assembly is holding its sessions, and shall not be designated by the President of the republic; and in the able to leave the continental territory of the republic with- ev n of the accusation of the President or his ministers, out being authorized by law to do so,

er to appoint and revoke the appointment of ministers. from among the members of the general councils of the He shall appoint and revoke, in a council of his ministers, departments. Representatives of the people shall not be all diplomatic agents, commanders-in-chief of the armies able to compose any part of these juries. of the republic, by sea and by land, all prefects and supe- Art. 93. When a decree of the National Assembly rior officers of the national guards, of the Seine, the gov- shall have ordered the formation of the high court of jusernors of Algeria, and the other contonies, the Attorney tice, as also in the cases provided for in the 68th article, General and all other functionaries of superior rank. He on the requisition of the president or of one of the judges, shall appoint and dismiss at the suggestion of the compethe president of the court of appeal, and in default of that tent minister, according to the terms and conditions fixed | court, the president of the tribunal of the first instance of |

termine the case in which agents, having been dismissed, partment in which the court holds its sitting. may be declared not to be eligible again for the same of- Art. 95. Those jurymen who shall not have given an

nounced by a formal judgment. Art. 66. The number of ministers and their several du- besides suffering the deprivation of their political rights for ties shall be settled by the legislative power. Art. 67. All sets of the President, excepting those by Art. 96. Both the accused and the public accuser shall which he appoints or dismisses any of his ministers from have the right to challenge, as in ordinary cases. office, shall not have effect, unless countersigned by some Art. 97. The verdict of the jury pronouncing the ac-

Art. 68. The President of the republic, the ministers, two-thirds of all the jurymen. Art. 29. The terms of the above article are not appli-cable to assemblies elected for the revision of the con-shall be responsible each, in so far as he is concerned, for National Assembly may, according to the circumstances. all the acts of the government and of the administration, send the accused minister to be tried, either before the Every measure by which the President of the republic high court of justice, or by the ordinary tribuna's for civil shall dissolve or prorogue the Assembly, or interpose any remedies. obstacle to the exercise of its public trust, shall be deemed Art. 99 The National Assembly and the President of the smaller wheels, of the machinery with, process, of the machinery with process, of the machiner to be absolutely a failure. The Assembly has enjoyed con- der forms and conditions to be determined by the electoral the President himpeople are required not to yield obedies ce to him; the ex- self) to the council of state, the report of whom, in the ecutive power shall be transferred in full authority to the premises, shall be made public. National Assembly. The judges of the high court of Art. 100. The President of the republic can only be justice shall immediately assemble, on pain of forfeiture brought to trial before the high court of justice. Except of their offices. They shall call together a jury, in some as is provided for by article 68, he cannot be tried unless place to be by them designated, in order to proceed to upon accusation made by the National Assembly for so lives to securing those constitutional reforms, the desire of which was made the present for the revolution, they would have found admirable facilities for their undertaking in that fortunate constitution of the Assembly which is sured, upon many points of detail, such consistent and sensible decisions.

To shall have full right to assemble and vote on the 30th day preceding the close of the legislature. The new Assembly is convoked, and called to meet, by full right on the next day after the day on which the trust of the old have found admirable facilities for their undertaking in that they have full right to assemble and vote on the 30th day preceding the close of the legislature. The new Assembly is convoked, and called to meet, by full right on the next day after the day on which the trust of the old have full right to assemble and vote on the 30th day preceding the close of the legislature. The new Assembly is convoked, and called to meet, by full right on the next day after the day on which the trust of the old have full right to assemble and vote on the 30th day preceding the close of the legislature. The new Assembly is convoked, and called to meet, by full right on the full right to assemble and vote on the 30th day preceding the close of the legislature. The new Assembly is convoked, and called to meet, by full right on the full right to assemble and vote on the 30th day preceding the close of the legislature. The new Assembly is convoked, and called to meet, by full right on the full right to assemble and vote on the 30th day preceding the shall be determined by the revolution, they would law.

Charge to be a security full right to assemble and vote on the 30th day preceding the shall be determined by the revolution of the shall be determined by the revolution and misdementary. The new Assembly are the shall be determined by the revolution of the shall be determined by the shall be determined by the revolution of the shall be determined by the revolution of the shall be determined by the revolutio

of members of committees, and twenty-five representatives, seever they require it. They may also obtain the assis- by land. named by the Assembly by ballot, and an absolute majort- tance of cierks, who shall have been appointed by a decree

tional Assembly will determine the place of its sitting, and list of three candidates presented by the President within shall not be appointed from among the relations or kin-Art. 33. Representatives are always free to be re- dred of the President, to the sixth degree inclusive. In any case of the prevention of the President, the Vice Art. 34. The members of the Assembly are the repre- President shall take his place for the time. The Vice armed force can constitute a deliberative body. ident. If the presidency shall become vacant by the death rior order can only act upon the requisition of the consti-Art. 35. They cannot receive instructions to be bind-, of the President, his dismissal from office, or from other tuted authorities, according to the regulations prescribed cat.ses, a new election for President shall be had within a by the legislative power.

CHAPTER VI. -- OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE. Art. 71. There shall be a Council of State, of which forms and determine the effects of such a measure. the Vice President of the republic shall of right be the

nor prosecuted, until after permission granted by the As- Art. 72. The members of this council shall be appoint- ional Assembly. sembly. In an arrest on the very act, the matter shall im- ed, each for six months, by the National Assembly. The mediately be referred to the Assembly, which shall author- half of this council shall be renewed in the two first ize or refuse the continuation of the presecution. The months of each new legislature, by secret ballot, and by above to apply also to the case of citizens imprisoned be- an absolute majority. They shall be indefinitely re-el- the constitution should be modified, in whole or in part,

by the National Assembly, at the suggestion of the Presi- 500 at least. The Assembly for revision shall only be

Art. 41. No bill (except in case of emergency) shall be all bills or laws to be presented by the government, which, cases of emergency, it may provide for legislative necesassed till after it has undergone three different readings, according to law, must be presented for their previous exa: intervals of not less than five days between each read- amination; and that they shall also advise upon parhamentary bills which the Assembly may send to them for their of the present constitution, and of the rights consecrated Article 42. Every proposition claiming urgency or haste examination. The Council of State shall prepare the by it, to the keeping and to the patriotism of every Frenchmust be preceded by a report of motives. If the Assem- rules of public administration, and shall alone, and by itbly is of opinion to accede to the proposition, it will fix self, make rules in relation to subjects over which the Nathe time when the report upon the necessity of the case tional Assembly shall give to it a special command. It will be presented. On this report, if the Assembly ad- shall exercise over the public administrations all the powmits the necessity of haste, it will fix the time of the ers of control and superintendence which shall bereafter debate. If the Assembly decides against the urgency be conferred upon it by law. The law will determine the

CHAPTER VIL -- OF THE INTERIOR ADMINISTRATION. Art. 76. The division of the territory into departments, Art. 43. The French people delegate the executive pow- arrondissements, districts, and communes, shall be mainer to a citizen, who shall receive the title of President of tained. Their present limits shall not be changed, except | mine the particular mode for the appointment and first

Art. 44. The President must be a native Frenchman, Art. 77. There shall be, 1st. In each department an adthirty years of age at least, and must never have lost the ministration composed of a prefect, a general council, and tion, the preparation of the organic laws shall be proceeda council of prefecture. 2d. In each arrondissement, a ed upon in such a manner as shall be determined by a Art. 45. The President of the republic shall be elected sub-prefect. 3d. In each district, a district council; nev- special law for the purpose. for four years, and shall not be eligible for re-election un- ertheless, only a single district council shall be established

Art. 78. A law to be passed hereafter, shall fix the com-Art. 46. The election shall take place on the second position and duties of the general councils, the district Sunday of the month of May. It, in the event of death councils and the municipal councils, as well as also, the

also in the city of Paris, as well as, also, in all cities con-Art. 47. The records of the electoral operations shall toining a population of over twenty thousand souls. be transmitted immediately to the National Assembly, Art. 80. The councils general, the district councils, and which shall determine without delay upon the validity of the municipal councils, may be dissolved by the President | tracting the attention of surrounding nations, and are desthe election, and shall proclaim the President of the republic, on the advice of the council of state; the timed to work out the most momentous results. It is hoped lic. If any candidate shall only receive one half of all law will fix the period within which a new election shall that his Lectures will be largely attended.

> CHAPTER VIII .- OF THE JUDICIARY POWER. which case the court shall declare the same by a formal | lbs other freight.

sented by the National Assembly, I swear to abide upon all offences committed by means of the press, or by hogs; 5,638 lbs other freight. faithful to the democratic republic, one and indivisible, any other mode of publication, shall belong exclusively to and to fulfil all the duties which the constitution imposes the jury. The organic laws shall determine the tribunal and powers in relation to offences of insult and defama-

Art. 51. He shall not have the power to alienate by judges of the first instance, and judges of appeals, memshall be be able to dissolve or adjourn the National As- appointed by the President of the republic, according to

Art. 86. The magistrates shall be appointed by the and the members of the court of cessation, shall be ap-Art. 53. He shall negotiate and ratify treaties. No pointed for life. They shall not be dismissed or suspend-

but he shall not have power to undertake any war without Art. 88. The councils of war and of revision of the armies by sea and by land, the tribunals of commerce, the

that purpose; the President of the republic, the ministers, be regulated by a special tribunal, composed of members as well as all other persons condemned by the high court of the court of cassation and of counsellors of State, to respective bodies to which they belong. This tribunal

Art. 90. Appeals for incompetence, or excess of power, month, counting from the day when they were adopted and against the decrees of the court of accounts, shall be

State, which the Assembly may have sent before it for not be called together un'ess by decree of the National the court shall hold its sittings.

Art. 92. The high court shall be composed of five udges, and thirty-six jurymen. Every year, in the first days of the month of November, the court of Cassation shall appoint from among its members, by secret ballot, and an absolute majority, the judges and assistant judges ly, will themselves select their President. The magistrates Art. 63. He shall reside in the place in which the Na- performing the functions of the public ministry, shall be by the National Assembly, the jury, to the number of Art. 64. The President of the republic shall have pow- thirty-six, and four supplementary ones, shall be taken

by law, all other officers and functionaries of the govern- the department, shall draw lots in public assembly for the name of a member of the general council.

Art. 65. He shall have the power of suspending for Art. 94. On the day indicated by the judgment, if there a period not exceeding three months, those egents of are less than sixty jurymen present, the number shall be the executive power who are elected by the people. filled up by supplemental jurymen, drawn by lot by the CAST Steel, (Naylor & Co's.) Shear, do; German, do; Craw He shall not be able to dismiss them unles by president of the high court of justice from among the do; for sale by the advice of the council of state. The law will de pames of the members of the council general of the de-

fice. Such a declaration of ineligibility can only be pro- adequate excuse, shall be condemned to a fine of not less than one thousand francs, and not more than ten thousand, five years at the utmost.

cused guilty, cannot be rendered except by a majority of

journ to any time which it shall determine. During the Art. 69. The ministers shall have admission into the nance of order and the execution of the laws. It is com- Indianapolis and Bellefontaine &c. Ac. continuance of any proregration, a commission, composed midst of the National Assembly, and shall be heard when- posed of the national guard, and of the army by sea and

Art. 102. Every Frenchman is bound to serve as so!dier, and to belong to the national guard, except in cases use of emergency. Also, the President of the republic Art. 70. There shall be a Vice President of the republic of exception provided by law. The privilege for every will have the right to convoke the Assembly. The Na. lie, to be appointed by the National Assembly, out of a citizen to liberate himself from the necessity of personal military service shall be regulated by the law of recruit-

Art. 103. The organization of the national guard, and the constitution of the army, shall be regulated by law. Art. 104. The public force is a sentially obedient. No

Art. 105. The public force employed to maintain inte-

Art. 106. A law shall determine those cases in which the state of siege shall be declared, and shall regulate the Art. 107. No foreign troops can be introduced into the French territory, without the previous consent of the Na-

CHAPTER X .- SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS. Art. 108. Whenever, in the last year of a legislature, any National Assembly shall have expressed the wish that this revision shall be entered upon in the following manner: Art. 38. Every representative is to receive a remunera- Art. 73. Such of the members of the Council of State The wish expressed by the Assembly shall not be converwho shall have been appointed from among members of ted into a definite resolution, except after three successive Art. 39. The sittings of the Assembly are to be public. the Assembly shall be immediately replaced as representa- deliberations held upon the subject, at the interval of one month between each deliberation, and the measure shall appointed for three months. It shall only engage in the Art, 75. The Council of State shall be consulted upon special revision for which it has been assembled, but, in

Art. 111. The National Assembly confides the deposite

CHAPTER XL .- TRANSITORY ARRANGEMENTS. Art. 112. The provisions of the codes, laws, and regulations now in force, and which are not contrary to the present constitution, shall remain in force until otherwise

Art. 113. All the authorities constituted by the present laws, shall continue in the exercise of their present duties until the promulgation of the organic laws which re- In awarding the work preference will be given to stockholders. late to them.

Art. 114. The law of judiciary organization will detercomposition of the new tribunals. Art. 115. Immediately after the vote upon the constitu-

til after an interval of four years. Neither shall the Vice in a city which is divided into several districts. 4th: In public shall take place in conformity with the special law may, with a tittle exertion, be increased to 2,000. The Job Work President, not any of his relations or kindred, to the sixth each commune, an administration composed of a mayor, on this subjet, passed by the National Assembly on the 28th of October, 1848.

> Religious Notice. The Rev. Mr. Sawtell, one of the Secretaries of the For- ber's health. eign Evangelical Society, is now in this city. He will preach bath evening at half past 6, in Roberts's Chapel on Sabbath, purchase. The press, types and rules are new. The original cost

P. M., at 3 o'clock, and in Wesley Chapel on Monday evening at half past 6 o'clock. Mr. Sawtell has resided seven years in France, has visited extended on the other built other portions of Continental Europe, and is familiar with all those civil, social, and religious influences which have recently produced those mighty revolutions that are now at-

Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. Business for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 9, 1848. OUTWARD -488 passengers; 11 horses; 212 bils salt; 45 gible, and who shall have received the greatest number of tal either to the public morals, in 13 do oil; 5 do vinegar; 86 do coal; 200 bush coal; 339,026

do laid; 60 do tailow; 234 tieices beef; 5 bris butter; 87 do seed; 107 do wheat; 5039 bush do; 600 do shorts; 310 do bran; 220 do seed; 10,000 hoop-poles; 417 kegs laid; 209 bacon boxes and pork bris; 12 bags feathers; 10,425

WHOM DOES IT CONCERN! there are any persons in the vicinity of Indianapolis who are afflicted withe rheumstism, spinal affection, ague chills, sore eyes, tetter ringworm, king's evil, sick headache, or any such | will be liberal and accommodating. complaints, they may be cured by calling on Andrew Schotlars, at of damages claimed on account of alleged offences by Mr. Little's, on Washington street; and if they are not cured or materially relieved, he will charge nothing at all. Art. 85. The justices of the peace and their assistants, Magnetism, on Monday evening the 18th instant, at the Court House. There will be no humbugging the public in this matter. will have a chance of investigating the matter for themselves. The thing is making a great noise in some places, and it concerns The Court House will be put in clean and comfortable order, to

receive ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Schollars will be found at his room every day uring his stay in the city. Shakspearean Entertainment at the

Court House, This Evening, Saturday, December 16th. R. C. MASON, tragestian, has the honor to announce to the citizens of Indianapolis, that he will give a Shakspearcan not pensioned off, except for causes, and according to | Entertainment, consisting of a critical and analytical discourse on Shakspeare's sublime tragedy of HAMLET, illustrated and exemplified by copious readines and recitations. 59-lins?

CONFECTIONERY. Davis & Haynes

OULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the Indianapolis Confectionery rately kept by Mr. Hodgkins, where they are prepared to fornish Candies, Fruits, Cakes, and all articles in their line, on as reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, as they can be purchased in the West. They respectfully invite the attention of country dealers, 7-Parties supplied to order on short notice.

OYSTERS, GAME, &c. FEMILE subscribers will turnish, at all times, fresh oysters, game, and other edibles, cooked as desired, at a moment's notice, in a style not to be surpassed in the city. Call at the Confectionery, a few doors west of Ray's hotel, Washington street DAVIS & HAYNES.

ORANGES AND LEMONS. g UST received, and for sale low, a few barrels prime fresh or- will constantly keep a heavy assortment of the very best quality of e niges and lemons, which will be sold low. Apply at the city | IRON and NAILS. Also-

BEU EBRBERG WALLETS. W. H. TALBOTT. TIME PIECES.

E again call the attention of the public to our large stock of Brass Clocks; thirty hour and eight day, all warranted to keep good time, or no sale. They are a much better article than those sold by pedlars. We offer them at much less prices. Call and see them. Store opposite Browning's. KELLY'S IRON CARBON. THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish smiths and others. his newly invented compound for hardening iron, giving it

the hardness of steel and retaining its original toughness, full directions accompany the article. Having devoted two years to the experiment, and completely succeeded, he adopts this method of getting it into general use, preferring it to peddling in patents and patent rights. He solicits orders and a fair trial. 20 JOHN RELLY

BOOTS AND SHOES. HUST received, a fine assortment of Men's and Boys' Boots, .B Ladies' Buskin Shors and Hootees, and Misses' Shors and Bootees: also, Witey L. Bates's Shoes and Boots. PAVIDSON & BRAMWELL. October 9th. 38

HOLLOW WARE. FINE assortmentforsale at ISMITH & HANNA'S. THOMAS BUIST, Sign of the RedAuvil

Inlianapolis, June 16, 1848.

ROTHER Jonathan for Christmas and the New Year, 1849, just received, by MORRISON & TALBOTT, west of Browning's. 59,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT. THE undersigned will pay the highest market price in cash for I Pitty Thousand Bushels of good merchantable wheat. McKERNAN & JONES.

STEEL. STEEL. by, do; Spring, do; Slab, do; English Blister; American THOMAS BUIST. TEAS! TEAS!!

Three doors west of Browning's Hotel.

THE Discipline of Life ; a new novel, just received by HOOD & NOBLE. CHESTS superior Gunpowder; 4 do Imperial; 4 do Young Hyson; 20 cattles, assorted; for side by S. & W. MOORE, 54y COACH TRIMMINGS.

JUST received at GRAYDON'S, Sign of the Saw, a very desirable assortment of Coach Laces, Fringes, Patent Leather, Top Leather, Gum Cloth, Curtain Stuff, Oil Carpeting, Tufts, Moss. Hun Bands, &c. S.c. SALT! 200 BRLS Salt, just rec ived and for sale low by

S. & W. MOORE. 60 PIECES slab Steel, 5. 8 and 12 furthes wide; 100 pieces American blister do ; 50 bandles spring do à to 3 inches. LACKSMITH'S Tools, &c., for sale by THOMAS BUIST,

30 BRLS Carolina Tar, very low, by S. & W. MOORE. ADIES' fine Suppers, Buskins, Gaters, Boots, and Walking Shoes, at HAMILTON & PARRISH'S 31 THE Life of Silas Wright; elso, General Jackson; by John S Joakins; just received by HOOD & NOBLE.

Sign of the Red Anvil.

AR, just received and for sale by DAVIDSON & BRAMWELL. & SENTLEMEN'S Hats, Fall style, 1848, direct from New York

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. T the late mession of the Board of Invectors, the following amendments were made to the By I wa, which it is believed will give more promptness to the construction of the work, and be more entistectory to subscribers than our former regulations, as they give a just compensation for the two of the money, before the stock will yield a dividend, when subscribers elect to pay our their stock to full, without taking the four yours credit. First. Any subscriber who has haretofore subscribed personal. stock, either cash, later, or ma crials, may pay the same out in full, at any time within six mon he from teletime, by paying. (including what has been paid in cash, twenty dollars for each share, and new subscribers may either take the could be also are allowed for four years, or may at to cir option, pay cash in full of twenty.

dollers, for each shule Second. All subscribers who have retained, or who shall retain, the right of redemption of lands, may redeem the some at any time within one year from the late of the deal, by paying in cash, twenty doffers for each share of stork insued upon the binds. Third. Land subscribers may reform by paying the senecipal. will out interest, and subscribes of improved farming lands will not be accountable for rents. Fourth, Sabar there of lands who are dissillated with the original apprinament may apply to the President within thirty days from the time they shall be inhurned in writing of the appraisa-

ment for a re approximent; and the subscriber may select one isinteres of approiser, and the President one, and the two shall re appraise the same, and if it shall be appraised at more than the former appraisement, or if the subscriber shall convey to the company, they shall pay the expenses, otherwise two, shall be defrayed Figh. The Treasurer is authorized to sell \$20,000 of the comonds, to run five years, of a rate that will put the each for ich they are sold, at an interest of not exceeding ten per cent. r coat per annum. These bonds being perfectly secured, being a lien upon the whole land find, and upon the road as conwructed.

accessible to a f who shall apply in time. Sixth. The eastern termination of the line in this State has been ermmently fixed upon the Ohio line in Randolph county, on the breet route from Wingbester, Indiana, to Sidney and Bellefontaine, The prospects of the company for the construction of the work.

at an early day, are quite equal to the most cherished anticipations the Board. O. H. SMITH, President. December 9, 1948 (Journal, and Volksblatt at Indpls, will copy and charge B. &

should be an object to our citizens who have money to invest. And

as they are of the denomination of one hundred dellars, they will

Peru and Indianapolis Kailroad. NOTICE TO BIDDERS. THE undersigned will receive sealed proposals up to and not the third day of January next, for the construction and conpletion of the superstructure, including all the work not embraced under existing contracts, necessary to complete the first division

of the road between Not-leaville and the Ma ison and Indinappoles raigroad ready for the iron rails. The plans of the structure, specifications and terms will be open three days previous to the day of letting. The wiele work to be mpleted on or before the first day of September next. Paymen's cash. Propositions, however, will be considered with reference to syments para cash and a part in stock of the company, in that opertion that may best suit the convenience of the conflactor.

W. J. HOLMAN. E. COTTINGUAM, Committee.

56-tJanl Noblesville, Dec. 4, 1848. Printing Establishment for Sale. HE understrained is desirous to sell the press and types, togeher with all the appartenances thercunto belonging, and ow used, in the publication of the "Western Sun and General Advertiser," printed at Vincennes, Indians. The location is one of the best in the West for the publication of a democratic paper The good will of the establishment will be sold with it. The sul scription list numbers about 100 good paying superibers, and it and advertising patronage is worth about \$2,000 per asmam. Any one wishing to engage in the newspaper business would do well to all and see the subscriber at his room, No. 38, Patmer House, Indianapolis, Indiana, by the 16th inst. The only o'-ject in view in offering the Sun printing office for sale is, to retire from a field of

bor which is too laborious for the present state of the subscri-The congressional district in which the Sun is published gaven emocratic majority of nearly 900 at the recent Presidential election, and there is but one other democratic paper in the district. f the materials was \$1600; they will be sold for a much less sum money if one half is paid down. A reason the credit will be JOHN R. JONES. Indianapolis, Dec. 12, 1848.

Five Miles South of Indianapolis, and near the M. and I. Rail Road. 240 Acres. Of this Truct, 100 Acres is under Cultivation. 100 thrifty Fruit Trees,

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

bearing best cultivated Fruit A good Well of Water, besides a never foiling Spring. A good Frame Dwelling House, and Brick Smoke House A Large and Commodous Frome Barn. MilE uncleared portion of this Farm, being about 150 acres, is mostly well timbered with valuable Building and Rad Timber, and the whole Tract is of the best and most productive sail in the country. It lies sufficiently high and rolling. Its fecation is in a health yand pleasant neighborhood. Its proximity to the city and to the Rail Road, affords ready facility to carry its produce to any market. The improvements are intolerable good order-such as to cha-

INWARD -748 passengers; 8 horses; 431 bils flour; 283 ble a purchaser, with but triffing expense, to make the Farm at once The property must be seen, to be duly appreciated. Fersons wishing to purchase, will of course view the premises for thereseives, to that a more particular description is deemed unnecessity. Persons desirous of examining the Farm, are referred to Jacob Turner, east of Indianapolis; to Mr. Duna, who lives on the premises, or for infermation, to Mr. T. M. Smith, of Indianapolis, or to the undersigned. I will sell the above described. Farm, at a price which, considering its advantages, will present an inducement to the purchaser, which be will scarcely meet with elsewhere in the county. It will be desirable to get balf Cash in hand. The terms of payment for the remainder

November 29, 1848. WASHINGTON HALL FOR SALE. THIS fine Tavern Stand, (conducted for the lest twelve years) E. Browning) is now offered for sale. To persons acquainted with Indianapolis, a description of this property would not be necessary; but to those unacquainted, it may be proper to say, that it is situated on Washington street about the centre of the city of Indianapolis. The buildings are brick the from three stones above the basemert, the wings two stories, the whole containing seventy four rooms. If desired, an extensive stable having seventy stalls, with the necessary graneries cribs and sheds attached, will be sold with the stand,

The farniture in the building belonging to Mr. Browning, for sale.

May 11, 1848. 108-tf B. 1, BLYTHE. CITY HAT AND CAP MANUFACTORY. s. Beck and Company WOULD respectfully return thanks for the past the past the patronage they have received, and ask a continuance of the same. As heretofore, their various

shall be all they recommend them to be, and at prices to suit all. They have just received from the East, ALL THE FALL FASHIONS. which, together with their present stock, enables them to supply every reasonable demand, as to fashion, cost or material. They still adhere

Ready Sales and Small Profits, And by it they hope to be able to compete with any western establish-Manufactory and shop, opposite Browning's Hotel. S. BECK & TULLEY.

AT INDIANAPOLIS. I Workers in Iron, that he has leased for a term of years that large warehouse on Washington street, one door west of Gastop's

DAVIS & HAVNES. | Cast, German and Blister Steel, Elliptic Springs, Axels, Ploughs, Castings, Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

And would invite country merchants and others, wishing to purchase, to call and examine has stock, as he is determined to sellat THOMAS BUIST. lincinnati prices, with freight. Indianapolis, March 16, 1848. 92-y CHIRAPEE THAN EVER!

customers and the public, that he is determined to sell articles in his line of business as cheap as they can be sold by any other establishment in Indiana. Persons in want of Saddles, Brulles, Harness of all kinds, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Trunks, Whips, or any article in his line, are requested to call and see his assortment. Now manufacturing, a lot of full Spanish Saddles, a very Also, just received, a select lot of Stirrups. Trees. Plush, Wel-b Trace Chains, Buckles, Hames, &c., all of which will be sold for a very small advance on cost. At his old stand, two doors east of Meri

dian street, Indian polis

Wheat and other kinds of merchantable produce will be received at market prices in payment for any of the above articles. WEAVER & WILLIAMS, Undertakers and Coffin-Makers. RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that hey have removed to their new warehouse, just west of their 4 one. They are now prepared to furnishall articles of abinet Furniture, elegant, costly, or chesp, to suit the taste purchasers. They will also pay prompt and particular at ntion to funeral arrangements, and will undertake the whole r any part thereof : formsh a one or two horse bearse, car tages, &c., at the shortest notice. As they keep ready made

DRAKE'S HOTEL. Martin M. Ray & Co.,

farnished in good style for the accommodation of their friends and the public in general, will spare no pains to make all comfortable that give them a call. They solicit a share of the public patron. age. Their bills will be cheaper than the cheapest. Their Table at all times will be supplied with the best the market affords. Their patrons will always find convey ance to and from the Depot. Givens a call, gentlemen, and none of you shall go away dis Indianapolis, September 25, 1848.

NORTH GAME DEFOR, On Delaware Street, South of the Court House Square, Indianapolis. A BNER SMITH'S compliments to his old customers and the public generally, and would inform them that he has made such arrangements as will enable him to keep a constant supply of the choicest game of the season, such as tame and wild Turkies, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Veg. etables of every kind and description. Parties for

asiness to secure a liberal patronage. MUSICAL INSTITUTES.

LLUSTRATED Astronomy : by Asa Smith. The object of this work is to present all the distinguishing principles in Physical Astronomy, with as few words as possible; but with such scaler demonstrations, by way of diagrams and maps, as shall make the MORRISON & TALBOTT, subject easily understood. West of Browning's

PROTHER Jonathan, for Christmas and the New Year, 1840 inst received by MORRISON & TALBOTT, west of Brown MERICAN ALMANAC for the year 1849, just received by MORRISON & TALBOTT.

TATE Clarenden, or Necromancy in the Wilderness, just received by MORRISON & TALBOTT, west of Browning's. at the same time made to secure, internally, the mainte- manusciared to order, just received, at HORN'S. 40 1 December 10, 1818.

HATS AND CAPS to their old motte

NEW IRON STORE. Carriage shop, and nearly opposite the Palmer House, wherel e

JAMES SULGROVE respectfully announces to his old

offins on hand, they will be able to furnish the same prompt nd at lower than the usual rates. They will make coffins to or der at the shortest notice, either day or night, and will in every way guarantee to give satisfaction. One of the fam can always be found,

out of business hours, at his residence, directly in the rear of the water

AVING recently taken the well known Tavera Stand, known as Drake's Hotel, on Washington street, about the centre of the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, which is now being repaired and STILL a large lot of those choice Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas, "that can't be best," at MAYHEW'S. 16-3w

> nished. Families purchasing can have their goods delivered in any part of the city free of expense. A. S. hopes by strict attention

A CCORDEON'S of all sizes and prices. Flutes, Flageolets, and Fifes; plain and extra keyed Flutes, Violins, and Violin strings, all of which will be sald at 10 per cent on cost, to close them out, by W. H. TAL SOTT.